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USATODAY.com

Catalogers: Adapting to Soaring Costs

Neuborne, Ellen. **USA TODAY**. McLean, Va.: Feb 19, 1991. pg. B2

Subjects:	Mail order, Industry profiles, Fees & charges, Catalogs
Author(s):	Neuborne, Ellen
Document types:	News
Publication title:	USA TODAY. McLean, Va.: Feb 19, 1991. pg. B2
Source type:	Newspaper
ISSN/ISBN:	07347456
ProQuest document ID:	4106943
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=309&VInst=PROD&VName=PQD&VType=PQD&sid=10&index=14&SrchMode=1&Fmt=2&did=

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Abstract (Document Summary)

Rate hikes by the US Postal Service and United Parcel Service have catalogers forecasting shifts in their industry.

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A

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AmEx Fees Upset Catalog Retailers

Waggoner, John. **USA TODAY**. McLean, Va.: May 29, 1991. pg. B2

Subjects:	Sales, Mail order, Fees & charges, Credit cards, Catalogs
Companies:	American Express Co
Author(s):	Waggoner, John
Document types:	News
Publication title:	USA TODAY. McLean, Va.: May 29, 1991. pg. B2
Source type:	Newspaper
ISSN/ISBN:	07347456
ProQuest document ID:	4113244
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=309&VInst=PROD&VName=PQD&VType=PQD&sid=10&index=12&SrchMode=1&Fmt=2&did=

Abstract (Document Summary)

Catalog retailers think the 2.5%-5% transaction fees @American Express charges merchants are excessive.

A

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Postal Rate Hike May Downsize Catalogues

Tompor, Susan. **Detroit News**. Detroit, Mich.: Jan 9, 1991. pg. H2

Subjects:	Postal & delivery services, Fees & charges, Catalogs
Author(s):	Tompor, Susan
Document types:	News
Publication title:	Detroit News. Detroit, Mich.: Jan 9, 1991. pg. H2
Source type:	Newspaper
ISSN/ISBN:	10552715
ProQuest document ID:	8051719
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=309&VInst=PROD&VName=PQD&VType=PQD&sid=10&index=15&SrchMode=1&Fmt=2&did=

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Abstract (Document Summary)

Retailers who try to tempt customers by using the US mail might start thinning their mailing lists, thanks to a proposal that would increase postal rates about 40% for some catalogues.

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AdvertisingAge

Catalogers Brace for Major Cutbacks

Fitzgerald, Kate. **Advertising Age**. (Midwest region edition). Chicago: Apr 15, 1991.Vol.62, Iss. 16; pg. 35, 1 pgs

Subjects:	Retailing industry, Postal rates, Manycompanies, Increases, Economic impact, Direct mail campai stores, Postal & delivery services, Mail order, Fees & charges
Classification Codes	9190 US, 8390 Retail stores, includes groceries, 7200 Advertising
Locations:	US
Companies:	J C Penney Co Inc(Ticker:JCP , Duns:00-698-8893) , Sears Roebuck & Co(Ticker:S , Duns:00-162- (Ticker:SPGLA , Duns:00-693-2685)
Author(s):	Fitzgerald, Kate
Publication title:	Advertising Age. (Midwest region edition). Chicago: Apr 15, 1991. Vol. 62, Iss. 16; pg. 35, 1 pgs
Source type:	Periodical
ISSN/ISBN:	00018899
ProQuest document ID:	88659
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=309&VInst=PROD&VName=PQD&VType=PQD&sid=10&index=13&SrchMode=1&Fmt=2&did=

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Abstract (Document Summary)

Catalog retailers are expected to reduce their circulation by 10% in 1991 - representing a cutback of one billion catalogs - to avoid the effects of February's sharp postal rate increases. Instead of sending catalogs to millions of potential new customers, many operators plan to scale back and rely on database marketing techniques. Maxwell Sroge, president of a catalog consultancy by the same name, says this strategy will direct more catalogs to proven buyers instead of prospects. Industry experts warn that catalogers' long-term health depends on constant cultivation of new audiences through mailings. According to Sroge, a 10% cutback in mailings could translate into a loss of roughly $2.5 billion-$3 billion in catalog sales. In addition to the postal rate hikes, catalog retailers have been hurt by the recession and the Persian Gulf War. Shakeouts and consolidation among smaller catalogers are likely. Sears, Roebuck & Co. remains the number one cataloger, followed by J. C. Penney Co.

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Print Email ☐ Mark Document Abstract

All sides can win with electronic catalogs

Dyson, Esther. **Computerworld**. Framingham: Apr 24, 1995.Vol.29, Iss. 17; pg. 37, 1 pgs

» Jump to full text

Subjects:	Product introduction, Information dissemination, Fees & charges, Catalogs, CAD, Software industr
Classification Codes	9190 US, 5240 Software & systems
Locations:	US
Companies:	Autodesk(Ticker:ACAD , Duns:06-970-1282), Autodesk
Author(s):	Dyson, Esther
Publication title:	Computerworld. Framingham: Apr 24, 1995. Vol. 29, Iss. 17; pg. 37, 1 pgs
Source type:	Periodical
ISSN/ISBN:	00104841
ProQuest document ID:	1468810
Text Word Count	501
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=309&VInst=PROD&VName=PQD&VType=PQD&sid=10&index=11&SrchMode=1&Fmt=3&did=

More Like This »Show Options for finding similar documents

Abstract (Document Summary)

Autodesk Inc. has introduced MaterialSpec and PartSpec. Both are basically electronic catalogs of building blocks for various kinds of designers. They offer items such as motors, power supplies, casings and pipes, and metals or plastics, which are used to build anything from VCRs to automobiles. Parts and materials are represented as living AutoCAD data that can be loaded into any user's AutoCAD design - about 250,000 items from 17 vendors in PartSpec and 25,000 materials from 300 vendors in MaterialSpec. The breakthrough is to get paid from both sides: the supplier of the content and the user.

Full Text (501 words)

As I said in last month's column, what is exciting these days is not new products but new business models. Here is another example, once again from a computer-aided design (CAD) software vendor. The company cited last month was Graphisoft which has an office in San Francisco. This month's example is Autodesk, Inc. in San Rafael, Calif., the maker of the AutoCAD design package. Autodesk's new offering comes under the names MaterialSpec and PartSpec. Both are basically electronic catalogs of building blocks for various kinds of designers. They offer items such as motors, power supplies, casings and pipes, and metals or plastics, which are used to build anything from VCRs to automobiles. Parts and materials are represented as living AutoCAD data that can be loaded into any user's AutoCAD design--about 250,000 items from 17 vendors in PartSpec and 25,000 materials from 300 vendors in MaterialSpec. The breakthrough here is to get paid from both sides: the supplier of the content and the user.

Both sides benefit. The vendors of the parts and materials get to promote their products to customers who are genuinely ready to buy. In fact, if users are designing in someone's products, why not specify a particular vendor's product?

The customers save time in designing: Why waste time designing a motor when they can insert the design and specifications of a real one that Parker Hannifin is selling Why go to the trouble of configuring and constructing a plastic case when you can copy one from a catalog and then find the 800 number to locate the most convenient supplier? Moreover, the customers can easily find out what is already available on the market and learn how to get hold of it.

For now, the user still has to call or visit a local retailer, but I can imagine the day when things get even simpler. Then all you'll have to do is push an on-screen button to dial into the Internet, or perhaps the Microsoft Network. Press another button, and you'll be connected to the supplier's Web page or an order form that can handle your order immediately. Hello, Federal!

The implications of this vision are broad. First, more and more content will be subsidized, provided free or at low cost to users to sell or promote tangible goods or services. Most suppliers would be glad to support a free parts catalog if they knew it would get into the hands of every Autodesk customer.

Second, for more and more users, an application rather than an operating system will be the primary interface. With Windows or another powerful environment underneath, a user can reach the whole world through the perspective of his most intensively used application. For designers, that application is AutoCAD.

The returns aren't in yet, of course, but Autodesk has already received a lot of phone orders based on initial press coverage. In the long run, this kind of approach could enable Autodesk to lower its prices to users while product vendors subsidize the software.

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A 1

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L10: Entry 2 of 3 File: DWPI Mar 5, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-147838
DERWENT-WEEK: 200246

TITLE: CD-ROM film, musical work, computer program or database contents sales proceeds distribution system - stores providers of content and parties having right of charge for copying and selling content, registers share allocated agreement in contract master and distributes proceeds

INVENTOR: AOE, H; HASEGAWA, K ; TSUNODA, H ; YOSHIOKA, M

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)

PRIORITY-DATA: 1995JP-0248896 (September 1, 1995), 2001JP-0316914 (September 1, 1995)

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 760505 A2	March 5, 1997	E	029	G06F017/60
JP 2002133147 A	May 10, 2002		019	G06F017/60
JP 09073487 A	March 18, 1997		020	G06F017/60
KR 97016915 A	April 28, 1997		000	G06F003/06
US 5884280 A	March 16, 1999		000	G06F017/60
KR 203562 B1	June 15, 1999		000	G06F017/60
CN 1144941 A	March 12, 1997		000	G06F019/00

DESIGNATED-STATES: DE FR GB

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 760505A2	March 28, 1996	1996EP-0104974	
JP2002133147A	September 1, 1995	1995JP-0248896	Div ex
JP2002133147A	September 1, 1995	2001JP-0316914	
JP 09073487A	September 1, 1995	1995JP-0248896	
KR 97016915A	April 1, 1996	1996KR-0009739	
US 5884280A	March 19, 1996	1996US-0618221	
KR 203562B1	April 1, 1996	1996KR-0009739	
CN 1144941A	May 6, 1996	1996CN-0105845	

INT-CL (IPC): G06 F 3/06; G06 F 15/00; G06 F 17/60; G06 F 19/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 760505A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

The system includes a first database (10) for storing and reading (12) a first item of distribution data defining a rate at which a money amount of the proceeds is distributed to a system operator. A second database (11) stores a second item defining distribution rates and distributees (16) of a remaining amount after distribution.

The money proceeds is subtracted (13) corresp. to the specified rate. Second distribution data is read (14) from the second database and an amount of money obtained by multiplying a remainder after subtraction is distributed as specified in the second data to each specified distributee in the second read distribution data.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For distributing proceeds obtained by selling contents in relation to compact discs for personal computers. Distributes proceeds to third parties, each having right of charge which is not prescribed in sales contract covering sold content, at rate corresp. to right of each third party.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US 5884280A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

The system includes a first database (10) for storing and reading (12) a first item of distribution data defining a rate at which a money amount of the proceeds is distributed to a system operator. A second database (11) stores a second item defining distribution rates and distributees (16) of a remaining amount after distribution.

The money proceeds is subtracted (13) corresp. to the specified rate. Second distribution data is read (14) from the second database and an amount of money obtained by multiplying a remainder after subtraction is distributed as specified in the second data to each specified distributee in the second read distribution data.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For distributing proceeds obtained by selling contents in relation to compact discs for personal computers. Distributes proceeds to third parties, each having right of charge which is not prescribed in sales contract covering sold content, at rate corresp. to right of each third party.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/13

DERWENT-CLASS: T01 T03 W02 W04
EPI-CODES: T01-J20B2A; T03-P07C; W02-F10K; W02-F10N3; W04-C10A; W04-F01L3; W04-G01L3; W04-K05A;

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: JP 63267499 A

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L10: Entry 1 of 3 File: JPAB Nov 4, 1988

PUB-NO: JP363267499A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 63267499 A
TITLE: METHOD FOR DRYING DEHYDRATED SLUDGE

PUBN-DATE: November 4, 1988

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
OKUDA, ATSUSHI	
AOKI, MASAAKI	

US-CL-CURRENT: 210/771
INT-CL (IPC): C02F 11/12; F26B 3/00

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 2. Document ID: EP 760505 A, JP 2002133147 A, JP 09073487 A, KR 97016915 A, US 5884280 A, KR 203562 B1, CN 1144904 A

L10: Entry 2 of 3 File: DWPI Mar 5, 1997

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-147838
DERWENT-WEEK: 200246
COPYRIGHT 2004 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

TITLE: CD-ROM film, musical work, computer program or database contents sales proceeds distribution system - stores providers of content and parties having right of charge for copying and selling content, registers share allocated agreement in contract master and distributes proceeds

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw De

☐ 3. Document ID: DE 3900899 A, DE 3900899 C2, FR 2646476 A, GB 2230583 A, GB 2230583 B, US 4858898 A

L10: Entry 3 of 3 File: DWPI Jul 27, 1989

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1989-221686
DERWENT-WEEK: 198931

TITLE: Hydraulic pressure accumulator system - has valve seat shut by plug if gas-filled bellows expands excessively

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Terms	Documents
((suppl$ or distribut$ or sell$ or vendor$) with (dictionary or defin$ or meaning$)) and ((contract$ or licens$) same (charg$ or bill$)) and @pd<=20000725	3

Display Format: - Change Format

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L8: Entry 23 of 25 File: USPT Jan 13, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5708960
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5708960 A

TITLE: Subscription newspaper dispatching system

DATE-ISSUED: January 13, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kamisaka; Tadayuki	Yokohama			JP
Ikehama; Satoshi	Tokyo			JP
Tomita; Shigehiro	Sayama			JP

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Hitachi, Ltd.	Tokyo			JP	03

APPL-NO: 08/ 389402 [PALM]
DATE FILED: February 16, 1995

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	6-020161	February 17, 1994

INT-CL: [06] H04 H 1/00, H04 N 7/10, H04 N 7/16, H01 J 13/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 455/3.2; 348/5.5, 348/7, 348/10, 348/13, 348/460, 348/465, 348/467, 455/4.2, 455/6.2, 395/200.09
US-CL-CURRENT: 725/31; 340/7.48, 348/460, 348/465, 348/467, 709/206, 709/217, 725/117, 725/134

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 455/3.1, 455/3.2, 455/4.1, 455/4.2, 455/5.1, 455/6.1, 455/6.2, 455/6.3, 455/26.1, 455/39, 348/10, 348/13, 348/17, 348/5.5, 348/6, 348/7, 348/12, 348/460, 348/461, 348/465, 348/467, 348/468, 348/473, 348/474, 348/476, 395/155-161, 395/200.09, 395/444, 380/10, 380/20

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5191410	March 1993	McCalley et al.	348/13

☐	5319455	June 1994	Hoarty et al.	348/7
☐	5396546	March 1995	Remillard	348/6
☐	5404505	April 1995	Levinson	348/3 X
☐	5630067	May 1997	Kindell et al.	395/200.09

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
63-131674	June 1988	JP	
4-245818	September 1992	JP	
5-89363	April 1993	JP	
5-122173	May 1993	JP	
5-115067	May 1993	JP	
5-143618	June 1993	JP	
5-260235	October 1993	JP	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Hitachi Review", vol. 74, No. 7 (1992), pp. 21-26.
"Printing Guidebook for Creators, 4", issued by Genko-sha.

ART-UNIT: 262

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Peng; John K.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Miller; John W.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Fay, Sharpe, Beall, Fagan, Minnich & McKee

ABSTRACT:

In order to dispatch a newspaper to subscriber households through satellite communication, a newspaper edit/dispatch system in the head office of a newspaper publishing company electronically creates each paper sheet of national news section as first newspaper data, and transmits the first newspaper data to the branch offices of the company through a communication satellite. In a newspaper edit/broadcast system installed in each of the branch offices, the received first newspaper data and second newspaper data of a local news section are combined and edited into third newspaper data, the third newspaper data are encrypted, and the sort of newspaper and the date of issue thereof are affixed to the encrypted newspaper data. Such newspaper data are broadcast through the communication satellite. In each home terminal installed in the individual subscriber households, the newspaper data broadcasted by the edit/broadcast system from the branch office are received, decrypted by the use of a key obtained beforehand, and the newspaper data having the sort of newspaper and the date of issue thereof which agree with preset subscription contents are temporarily stored. Thereafter, the stored newspaper data are read and displayed in compliance with a subscriber's request.

30 Claims, 18 Drawing figures

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L8: Entry 17 of 25 File: USPT May 1, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6226618 B1
TITLE: Electronic content delivery system

Application Filing Date (1):
19980813

Detailed Description Text (12):
Digital watermarking also provides the means to identify the origin of authorized or unauthorized copies of Content. An initial watermark in the Content is embedded by the content proprietor to identify the content proprietor, specify copyright information, define geographic distribution areas, and add other pertinent information. A second watermark is embedded in the Content at the End-User Device (s) to identify the content purchaser (or licensee) and End-User Device(s), specify the purchase or license conditions and date, and add any other pertinent information.

Detailed Description Text (732):
A hybrid model can also be defined such that an Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 provides a digital content service organized in such a way that it can offer both a web distribution interface via an Internet connection as well as a higher bandwidth satellite or cable distribution interface via a broadcast service, with a great deal of commonality to the site design. If the IRD backchannel serial interface were connected to the web, and the IRD supported web navigation, the End-User(s) could navigate the digital content service in the usual way via the backchannel Internet interface, previewing and selecting Content 113 to purchase. The user can select high quality downloadable Content 113, purchase these selections, and receive the required License SC(s) 660 all via an Internet connection and then request delivery of the Content 113 (Content SC(s) 630) over the higher bandwidth broadcast interface. The Web service can indicate which Content 113 would be available for download in this manner based on the broadcast schedule or could build the broadcast streams based totally on purchased Content 113. This method would allow a Web based digital content service to contract with a broadcast facility to deliver high quality Content 113 to users equipped with the proper equipment making a limited number of specific Content 113 (e.g. songs or CDS) available daily in this manner and the entire catalog available for download in lower quality via the web interface.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):
705/26

Current US Cross Reference Classification (8):
705/27

CLAIMS:

7. The method as defined in claim 6,

wherein the step of transferring the encrypted first decrypting key to the user's system further includes the sub-step of charging the user for the data or the license, and

the step of decrypting the first decrypting key is performed by the clearinghouse and includes the sub-steps of:

verifying that the user has paid for the data or the license; and

decrypting the first decrypting key using the second decrypting key.

8. The method as defined in claim 6, wherein the step of decrypting the first decrypting key is performed by the clearinghouse and includes the sub-steps of:

charging the user for the data or the license; and

decrypting the first decrypting key using the second decrypting key.

14. The method as defined in claim 13,

wherein the sub-step of transferring the encrypted data decrypting key to the user's system further includes the sub-step of charging the user for the data or the license, and

the step of decrypting the data decrypting key is performed by the clearinghouse and includes the sub-steps of:

verifying that the user has paid for the data or the license; and

decrypting the data decrypting key using the first private key.

15. The method as defined in claim 13, wherein the step of decrypting the data decrypting key is performed by the clearinghouse and includes the sub-steps of:

charging the user for the data or the license; and

decrypting the data decrypting key using the first private key.

24. The system as defined in claim 23, wherein the sending means further comprises:

charging means for charging the user for the data or the license; and

wherein the first decrypting means is performed by the clearinghouse and further comprises:

verifying means for verifying that the user has paid for the data or the license; and

third decrypting means for decrypting the data decrypting key using the first private key.

25. The system as defined in claim 23, wherein the first decrypting means is performed by the clearinghouse and further comprises:

charging means for charging the user for the data or the license; and

fourth decrypting means for decrypting the data decrypting key using the first private key.

L8: Entry 1 of 25 File: USPT Jul 13, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6763334 B1
TITLE: System and method of arranging delivery of advertisements over a network such as the internet

Application Filing Date (1):
19991209

Brief Summary Text (23):
The present invention also provides a unique method comprising the following steps of: providing an invitation page over the network for inviting potential advertisers each having an advertiser's web site to place an advertisement on the network with a condition form to specify conditions for the advertisement, the condition form having a list of defined responses expected to be made by a prospective network user in reply to the advertisement so that the advertiser can select at least one of the responses to be included in the conditions, the condition form having a cost per response entry to be filled by the advertiser as indicating a unit cost payable for the response selected, and having a media entry for designating a desired network media on which the advertisement is intended to be placed on; receiving a reply to the invitation page from the advertiser and making therefrom an ad schedule with specific conditions for the advertisement; providing an offer page which discloses the ad schedule on the network to a potential affiliate administering a network medium so that the affiliate can determine to place the advertisement on an ad space of the network media in agreement on the specific conditions mentioned in the ad schedule, the offer page including an agreement entry which instructs the affiliate to enter an acceptance for selling the ad space to the advertiser; establishing an advertisement contract between the advertiser and the affiliate immediately upon receipt of the acceptance and delivering a confirmation of the contract to the advertiser and the affiliate; allocating the advertiser's web site to the ad space in the network media placing the advertisement in order to count the number of the responses made through the ad space to the advertiser's web site during a predetermined period of time; and delivering data of the responses counted over the network for access by the advertiser as well as by the affiliate so that the advertiser can evaluate the effect of the advertisement and that the affiliate can charge the advertiser for the advertisement based upon the data.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
705/26

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
705/27

L8: Entry 2 of 25 File: USPT Mar 30, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6714920 B1
TITLE: Information processing apparatus and information processing method

Application Filing Date (1):
19990430

Detailed Description Text (16):
Also, according to the embodiment, information uploaded, which will be explained later, from the server 1 through the intermediate transmitting apparatus 2 is downloaded by the portable terminal apparatus 3 and when the portable terminal apparatus 3 is charged by using the intermediate transmitting apparatus 2, billing of the user is carried out. A billing communication network 5 for collecting rates from the user according to the billing process is provided. The billing communication network 5 is connected to, for example, financial institutions or the like with which respective users sign a contract to pay the rates for using the information distribution system.

Detailed Description Text (39):
The memorizing unit 102 is provided with, for example, a recording medium having a large memory capacity, a driver device for driving the recording medium and the like. In the memorizing unit 102 is memorized information concerning terminal ID data allocated to the every portable terminal apparatus 3 and required information beginning with user related data such as bill setting information and the like, which creates a database, other than the above-mentioned plurality of information. Meanwhile, particularly in the embodiment, the distributing information prepared for downloading by the user of the portable terminal apparatus 3 is defined as [Download Information] and is distinguished from [retrieval information] to be mentioned later which a user uses to retrieve the above-mentioned download information.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
705/27

Current US Cross Reference Classification (4):
709/219

L8: Entry 4 of 25 File: USPT Aug 26, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6611812 B2
TITLE: Secure electronic content distribution on CDS and DVDs

Application Filing Date (1):
19990817

Detailed Description Text (12):
Digital watermarking also provides the means to identify the origin of authorized or unauthorized copies of Content. An initial watermark in the Content is embedded by the content proprietor to identify the content proprietor, specify copyright information, define geographic distribution areas, and add other pertinent information. A second watermark is embedded in the Content at the End-User Device (s) to identify the content purchaser (or licensee) and End-User Device(s), specify the purchase or license conditions and date, and add any other pertinent information.

Detailed Description Text (193):
The following operations are typically logged by the Clearinghouse(s) 105: End-User Device(s) 109 requests for License SC(s) 660 Credit card authorization number when the Clearinghouse(s) 105 handles the billing Dispersement of License SC(s) 660 to End-User Device(s) 109 Requests for reports Notification from the End-User(s) that the Content SC(s) 630 and License SC(s) 660 were received and validated

Detailed Description Text (194):
The following information is typically logged by the Clearinghouse(s) 105 for a License SC(s) 660: Date and time of the request Date and time of the purchase transaction Content ID of the item being purchased Identification of the Content Provider(s) 101 Store Usage Conditions 519 Watermarking instruction modifications Transaction ID 535 that was added by the Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 Identification of the Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 Identification of the End-User Device(s) 109 End-User(s) credit card information (if the Clearinghouse(s) 105 is handling the billing)

Detailed Description Text (399):
A hybrid model can also be defined such that an Electronic Digital Content Store(s) 103 provides a digital content service organized in such a way that it can offer both a web distribution interface via an Internet connection as well as a higher bandwidth satellite or cable distribution interface via a broadcast service, with a great deal of commonality to the site design. If the IRD backchannel serial interface were connected to the web, and the IRD supported web navigation, the End-User(s) could navigate the digital content service in the usual way via the backchannel Internet interface, previewing and selecting Content 113 to purchase. The user can select high quality downloadable Content 113, purchase these selections, and receive the required License SC(s) 660 all via an Internet connection and then request delivery of the Content 113 (Content SC(s) 630) over the higher bandwidth broadcast interface. The Web service can indicate which Content 113 would be available for download in this manner based on the broadcast schedule or could build the broadcast streams based totally on purchased Content 113. This method would allow a Web based digital content service to contract with a broadcast facility to deliver high quality Content 113 to users equipped with the

proper equipment making a limited number of specific Content 113 (e.g. songs or CDS) available daily in this manner and the entire catalog available for download in lower quality via the web interface.

Current US Original Classification (1):
705/26

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FCC sticks it to catalogers

Paul Miller. **Catalog Age**. New Canaan: Apr 1, 1998.Vol.15, Iss. 4; pg. 0_1, 2 pgs

» Jump to full text

Subjects:	Telecommunications Act 1996-US, Long distance, Fees & charges, Retailing, Catalogs
Classification Codes	9190 US, 4310 Regulation, 8390 Retail stores, includes groceries, 5250 Telecommunications syste
Locations:	US
Author(s):	Paul Miller
Publication title:	Catalog Age. New Canaan: Apr 1, 1998. Vol. 15, Iss. 4; pg. 0_1, 2 pgs
Source type:	Periodical
ISSN/ISBN:	07403119
ProQuest document ID:	28203623
Text Word Count	557
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=309&VInst=PROD&VName=PQD&VType=PQD&sid=10&index=9&SrchMode=1&Fmt=3&did=0

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Abstract (Document Summary)

Beginning in January, all catalogers' long-distance phone bills increased up to 5%, the result of a fee imposed by Federal Communications Commission. Even a cataloger with sales of only $5 million could end up paying an additional $6,750 a year in phone costs, while the largest pay more than $150,000 extra. The FCC's Telecommunications Act of 1996, which increased competition among the phone carriers, ordered phone companies to provide service to those rural communities that previously were not wired. To fund the service, the FCC agreed to create a $4.4 billion Universal Service Fund by imposing new fees on long-distance service.

Full Text (557 words)

Notice anything about your phone bills this year? Beginning in January, all catalogers' long-distance (LD) phone bills increased up to 5%, the result of a fee imposed by Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

Even a cataloger with sales of only $5 million could end up paying an additional $6,750 a year in phone costs, while the largest may pay more than $150,000 extra. David Blaise, president of 800-Trekker, a $4 million catalog of Star Trek and Three Stooges merchandise, compares the fee to "making a charitable contribution with no opportunity for a tax write-off."

The FCC's Telecommunications Act of 1996, which increased competition among the phone carriers, ordered phone companies to provide service even to those rural communities that previously weren't wired-but the act didn't specify how the service would be funded. So last fall, the FCC agreed to create a $4.4 billion Universal Service Fund (USF) by imposing new fees on long-distance service.

Beginning in January, the FCC required all local phone carriers to contribute 3.19% of their long-distance charges, including 800-number fees, to the fund and to contribute 0.72% of callers' intrastate, interstate, and international charges. But the FCC mandate also gave carriers the flexibility to tax customers to make up for the contributions and even make a profit. So most carriers, including AT&T, MCI, and Sprint, are charging customers 3.9%-4.9% of their overall long-distance bills for USE

Blaise estimates his yearly phone bill will increase $3,000 or more. For $120 million multititle apparel and home cataloger Knights Ltd., the new fees will add up to about $50,000 a year, says Steve Kessler, vice president of operations. "Why should someone selling merchandise have to pay for universal service?" Kessler says. "It seems like the FCC should make it a bond issue or a ballot issue."

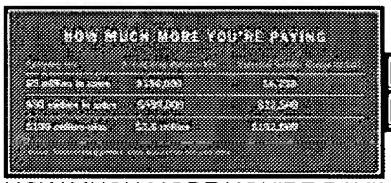
Advice on coping

Rich Lerner, deputy chief of the Competitive Pricing Division of the Common Carrier Bureau at the FCC, says that in the long run, catalogers' phone bills could come down, because they'll be able to use the USF as a bargaining chip when renegotiating longdistance service contracts. In other words, if the new charges increase a cataloger's phone bill $5,000 a month, the cataloger, which now represents more of the carrier's revenue, might have the leverage to persuade the carrier to reduce its per-minute charges.

But that option may not be available to smaller catalogers, counters Ellis Smith, vice president at Richmond, VA-based Telecom Management Group, a telemarketing consulting firm. "The fee will hurt smaller companies more than medium-size and larger ones, which have greater bargaining power and can more easily negotiate shorter, more competitive contracts to help offset the fee."

Smith recommends that all catalogers bargain with their long-distance carriers for short contracts of one or two years as a way to minimize the USF's impact. "With longer, three- to five-year contracts, carriers don't feel the immediate threat of lost business, so customers don't have any bargaining power," he says.

But the hope of bargaining for lower rates in the future provides small consolation in the present. "Our longdistance carrier told us not to worry, that our rates will come down in the future," Blaise says. "But that's a pretty lame response. Increased long-distance competition was supposed to benefit businesses, not be an excuse for the FCC to implement a new revenuegenerating program."



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HOW MUCH MORE YOU'RE PAYING

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Selective discounting

Paul Miller. **Catalog Age**. New Canaan: Jan 2002.Vol.19, Iss. 1; pg. 25, 1 pgs

» Jump to full text

Subjects:	Mailing lists, Catalogs, Negotiations, Fees & charges, Discounts
Classification Codes	9190 United States, 8390 Retailing industry, 7200 Advertising
Locations:	United States, US
Author(s):	Paul Miller
Document types:	Feature
Publication title:	Catalog Age. New Canaan: Jan 2002. Vol. 19, Iss. 1; pg. 25, 1 pgs
Source type:	Periodical
ISSN/ISBN:	07403119
ProQuest document ID:	101704020
Text Word Count	724
Document URL:	http://proquest.umi.com/pqdweb?RQT=309&VInst=PROD&VName=PQD&VType=PQD&sid=10&index=5&SrchMode=1&Fmt=3&did=0

Abstract (Document Summary)

Nobody wants to pay full price, whether it is for a car, a coat, or a rental list. And with the economy shakier than it has been in at least a decade, catalogers are pushing more than ever for discounts. While most mailers bargain hard on all fronts, such as lower nets, volume discounts, and continuations, catalogers say they are having their greatest success in negotiating fees for selects. Granted, you cannot touch the charges on pivotal selects such as recency, frequency, and average order size, says David Mazzotta, marketing and database manager for Salt Lake City-based gifts cataloger Sundance. Rather, you have the best chance of getting price breaks on smaller, more specialized selects that have limited appeal. List owners and managers may also be more willing to negotiate if you are somewhat judicious in your discounting requests.

Full Text (724 words)

Nobody wants to pay full price, whether it's for a car, a coat, or a rental list. And with the economy shakier than it's been in at least a decade, catalogers are pushing more than ever for discounts. While most mailers bargain hard on all fronts, such as lower nets, volume discounts, and continuations, catalogers say they're having their greatest success in negotiating fees for selects.

Granted, "you can't touch" the charges on pivotal selects such as recency, frequency, and average order size, says David Mazzotta, marketing and database manager for Salt Lake City-based gifts cataloger Sundance. Rather, you have the best chance of getting price breaks on smaller, more specialized selects that have limited appeal. For instance, when considering renting the list of a women's apparel catalog that sells a small amount of jewelry, "I look for half off the jewelry select fee," Mazzotta says.

"Every time I place orders with my broker at 21st/AZ Marketing," adds Sundance acquisition analyst Tammy Ganong, "the broker tries to get the select charges either waived or cut in half to get our costs down." Sundance usually prefers to select buyers of home decor, jewelry, or gifts. "We pinpoint those selects, and most of the time can get the fees reduced," Ganong says.

Pete Rice, vice president of marketing for Madison, VA-based home and garden products cataloger Plow & Hearth, finds it easier to negotiate select charges when he's considering ordering multiple selects at once, "simply because the charges add up to a bigger number, with more room for movement."

Let's say Plow & Hearth wants to select women with an average order of at least $75 who have made a purchase within the past three months. The select charges could run more than $50/M-on top of the typical $90/M-$115/M base charge. "We've found that people are willing to negotiate the incremental select charges, especially if you can commit to some volume," Rice says.

List owners and managers may also be more willing to negotiate if you're somewhat judicious in your discounting requests. Silvo Home, a Rolling Meadows, IL-based mailer of home goods, makes sure its broker communicates to the list owner "clearly why we need a discount," says president Stu Zirin. "We don't push for discounts if it's not necessary in reaching our profitability goals. We look at the projected performance of each list individually and factor in the projected net out and all the list costs. If it meets our profitability objectives we take it at that price. If not, we need to negotiate the price down to the point where it ultimately does."

Rice operates in a similar fashion. "When we provide supporting data that show the need, we are very successful getting deals on selects," he says. "When you always negotiate selects right out of the box it can sometimes be like crying wolf. Then when you really need a break, mailers may not listen."

Commissions untouchable

Once you've succeeded in obtaining discounts on list selects, you may start looking elsewhere to continue reducing your list costs. One area where you probably won't have any luck is in negotiating broker commissions, which generally range from 8% to 20%. "List brokers have taken huge hits," Sundance's Mazzotta says, "so there's no more room to ask for reductions in commissions, although we have gotten some in the past."

Likewise, Plow & Hearth tried to reduce brokers' commissions in the past, "but the response from top management was that they simply didn't negotiate commission," Rice says. "They probably felt that we would not pull business away from them based on the non-negotiation, and they were right."

Instead of pushing brokers to cut their commissions, most mailers feel they're better off getting more bang for the buck. While Rice notes that his broker provides "a prodigious amount of extra services, serving as a consultant in a significant way," Silvo Home considers its broker part of the cataloger's marketing team.

Silvo requires its broker to get involved in circulation planning, analysis, and strategic planning. "We also look to her for input and her recommendations on the best use of the various co-op databases," Zirin says. "If I were to staff internally for that position with salary, taxes, and benefits, or even hire a consultant, it would certainly cost more than what I would save in a reduced commission."

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L8: Entry 11 of 25 File: USPT Mar 4, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6529948
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6529948 B1
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Multi-object fetch component

DATE-ISSUED: March 4, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bowman-Amuah; Michel K.	Colorado Springs	CO		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Accenture LLP	Palo Alto	CA			02

APPL-NO: 09/ 386238 [PALM]
DATE FILED: August 31, 1999

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is related to United States Patent Applications entitled A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR A DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK 09/387,747 and A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION IN AN E-COMMERCE APPLICATION FRAMEWORK, 09/387,318 both of which are filed concurrently herewith and which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 15/16, G06 F 7/00, G06 F 17/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 709/217; 709/219, 707/103
US-CL-CURRENT: 709/217; 709/219

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 709/217, 709/218, 709/219, 709/205, 707/101, 707/102, 707/13R, 707/13Y, 707/103, 707/13Z

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

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☐	5721908	February 1998	Lagarde et al.	395/610

☐	5832496	November 1998	Anand et al.	707/102
☐	5870746	February 1999	Knutson et al.	707/101
☐	5890133	March 1999	Ernst	705/7
☐	5893106	April 1999	Brobst et al.	707/102
☐	5907704	May 1999	Gudmundson et al.	395/701
☐	5953707	September 1999	Huang et al.	705/10
☐	5956728	September 1999	Federighi et al.	707/103
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ART-UNIT: 2754

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Dinh; Dung C.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Kupstas; Tod

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP

ABSTRACT:

A system, method, and article of manufacture are provided for retrieving multiple business objects across a network in one access operation. A business object and a plurality of remaining objects are provided on a persistent store. Upon receiving a request for the business object, it is established which of the remaining objects are related to the business object. The related objects and the business object are retrieved from the persistent store in one operation and it is determined how the retrieved related objects relate to the business object and each other. A graph of relationships of the business and related objects is instantiated in memory.

18 Claims, 195 Drawing figures

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

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☐	5301270	April 1994	Steinberg et al.	345/326
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☐	6018743	January 2000	Xu	707/103R
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☐	6029174	February 2000	Sprenger et al.	707/103
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☐	6078960	June 2000	Ballard	709/229
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Microsoft Corporation, Microsoft Solutions Framework Overview A Quick Tour of the MSF Models, URL: http://channels.microsoft.com/enterprise/support/support/consult, Viewed Oct. 9, 1999.

ART-UNIT: 2154

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Vu; Viet D.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP

ABSTRACT:

A system and method are provided for transmitting data from a server to a client via blocks. A user query for a solution set is transmitted to a server, which is then used to query a database for a first subset of the solution set. A first block of data is built from data in the database of the server, containing a subset of the solution set, and is then sent to the client over a network. When a second request from the client for the data in the database of the server is received, a second block of the data sets is queried from the database, built, and then transmitted to the client over the network.

18 Claims, 195 Drawing figures

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L8: Entry 11 of 25 File: USPT Mar 4, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6529948 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Multi-object fetch component

Application Filing Date (1):
19990831

Detailed Description Text (27):
Sun's Java language has emerged as an industry-recognized language for "programming the Internet." Sun defines Java as: "a simple, object-oriented, distributed, interpreted, robust, secure, architecture-neutral, portable, high-performance, multithreaded, dynamic, buzzword-compliant, general-purpose programming language. Java supports programming for the Internet in the form of platform-independent Java applets." Java applets are small, specialized applications that comply with Sun's Java Application Programming Interface (API) allowing developers to add "interactive content" to Web documents (e.g., simple animations, page adornments, basic games, etc.). Applets execute within a Java-compatible browser (e.g., Netscape Navigator) by copying code from the server to client. From a language standpoint, Java's core feature set is based on C++. Sun's Java literature states that Java is basically, "C++ with extensions from Objective C for more dynamic method resolution."

Detailed Description Text (240):
It is important to determine how well the product integrates with other design and development tools, presentation services (graphics, multi-media, etc.), data access services (databases and database API libraries), distribution services (distributed TP monitor), transmission services (SNA, HLLAPI, etc.), data dictionary, desktop applications, and programming languages for call-out/call-in. Additional consideration should be given to add-on and third-party products/enhancements such as specialized widgets, report writers and case tools.

Detailed Description Text (342):
Per developer costs as well as run time licensing fees, maintenance costs, support fees, and upgrade charges should be considered.

Detailed Description Text (696):
Component Object Model (COM) is a client/server object-based model, developed by Microsoft, designed to allow software components and applications to interact with each other in a uniform and standard way. The COM standard is partly a specification and partly an implementation. The specification defines mechanisms for creation of objects and communication between objects. This part of the specification is paper-based and is not dependent on any particular language or operating system. Any language can be used as long as the standard is incorporated. The implementation part is the COM library which provides a number of services that support a mechanism which allows applications to connect to each other as software objects. COM is not a software layer through which all communications between objects occur. Instead, COM serves as a broker and name space keeper to connect a client and an object, but once that connection is established, the client and object communicate directly without having the overhead of passing through a central piece of API code. Originally conceived of as a compound document

architecture, COM has been evolved to a full object request broker including recently added features for distributed object computing. DCOM (Distributed COM) contains features for extending the object model across the network using the DCE Remote Procedure Call (RPC) mechanism. In sum, COM defines how components should be built and how they should interact. DCOM defines how they should be distributed. Currently COM/DCOM is only supported on Windows-based machines. However, third-party vendors are in progress of porting this object model to other platforms such as Macintosh, UNIX, etc. FIG. 22 illustrates COM Messaging.

Detailed Description Text (900):
Below are commonly used transaction monitors: BEA TUXEDO--provides a robust middleware engine for developing and deploying business-critical client/server applications. BEA TUXEDO handles not only distributed transaction processing, but also application and the full complement of services necessary to build and run enterprise-wide applications. It enables developers to create applications that span multiple hardware platforms, databases and operating systems. IBMs CICS/6000--an application server that provides industrial-strength, online transaction processing and transaction management for mission-critical applications on both IBM and non-IBM platforms. CICS manages and coordinates all the different resources needed by applications, such as RDBMSs, files and message queues to ensure completeness and integrity of data. Transarcs Encina--implements the fundamental services for executing distributed transactions and managing recoverable data, and various Encina extended services, which expand upon the functionality of the toolkit to provide a comprehensive environment for developing and deploying distributed transaction processing. Microsofts Transaction Server (Viper)--a component-based transaction processing system for developing, deploying, and managing high performance, and scalable enterprise, Internet, and intranet server applications. Transaction Server defines an application programming model for developing distributed, component-based applications. It also provides a run-time infrastructure for deploying and managing these applications.

Detailed Description Text (1001):
Two important issues driving the decision around what should be a component are software re-use and software packaging. Software re-use will primarily stem from defining components at a level at which they can be re-used within the same application and across many applications. Although re-usable components can be at any level, more often they will probably be at an object level where they are more granular. Software packaging will be driven by defining components at a level at which they can be distributed efficiently to all users when business logic changes occur. If the application is large, perhaps it is better to package the application by breaking it up into process components such as customer maintenance, sales order maintenance, etc. So when a change to one of the processes occurs, only the component which contains that process needs to be distributed to client machines, rather than the whole application. For example, a developer can create an ActiveX control that will encapsulate the Employee Maintenance Process, which includes adding new employees, updating and deleting existing employees. This ActiveX control can be a part of an overall human resource intranet application. When the functionality within the Employee Maintenance Process changes, the next time the user accesses the human resource application from the Web browser, ActiveX technology will automatically download the latest version of the ActiveX control containing the most recent update of the Employee Maintenance Process to the client machine, if the client machine does not have the latest version.

Detailed Description Text (1245):
Business Components model entities and processes at the enterprise level, and they evolve into Partitioned Business Components that are integrated into applications that operate over a network. Consequently, they serve as an excellent first step in the development of scalable, distributed enterprise applications that map closely to the business enterprise itself (i.e., the way it operates and the information that defines it).

Detailed Description Text (1278):
A component is an object that's not bound to a particular program, computer language, or implementation . . . They are the optimal building blocks for creating the next generation of distributed systems . . . Components are standalone objects that can plug-and-play across networks, applications, languages, tools, and operating systems. Distributed objects are, by definition, components . . . Unlike traditional objects, components can interoperate across languages, tools, operating systems, and networks. But components are also object-like in the sense that they support encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism.

Detailed Description Text (2271):
Trader--The Trader service defines how distributed architectures locate components based on the types of services they provide. The allocation queue interacts with a Trader Service to allocate the correct type of proxy.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/219

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L8: Entry 23 of 25 File: USPT Jan 13, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5708960
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5708960 A

TITLE: Subscription newspaper dispatching system

DATE-ISSUED: January 13, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Kamisaka; Tadayuki	Yokohama			JP
Ikehama; Satoshi	Tokyo			JP
Tomita; Shigehiro	Sayama			JP

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Hitachi, Ltd.	Tokyo			JP	03

APPL-NO: 08/ 389402 [PALM]
DATE FILED: February 16, 1995

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	APPL-DATE
JP	6-020161	February 17, 1994

INT-CL: [06] H04 H 1/00, H04 N 7/10, H04 N 7/16, H01 J 13/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 455/3.2; 348/5.5, 348/7, 348/10, 348/13, 348/460, 348/465, 348/467, 455/4.2, 455/6.2, 395/200.09
US-CL-CURRENT: 725/31; 340/7.48, 348/460, 348/465, 348/467, 709/206, 709/217, 725/117, 725/134

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 455/3.1, 455/3.2, 455/4.1, 455/4.2, 455/5.1, 455/6.1, 455/6.2, 455/6.3, 455/26.1, 455/39, 348/10, 348/13, 348/17, 348/5.5, 348/6, 348/7, 348/12, 348/460, 348/461, 348/465, 348/467, 348/468, 348/473, 348/474, 348/476, 395/155-161, 395/200.09, 395/444, 380/10, 380/20

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5191410	March 1993	McCalley et al.	348/13

☐	5319455	June 1994	Hoarty et al.	348/7
☐	5396546	March 1995	Remillard	348/6
☐	5404505	April 1995	Levinson	348/3 X
☐	5630067	May 1997	Kindell et al.	395/200.09

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
63-131674	June 1988	JP	
4-245818	September 1992	JP	
5-89363	April 1993	JP	
5-122173	May 1993	JP	
5-115067	May 1993	JP	
5-143618	June 1993	JP	
5-260235	October 1993	JP	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Hitachi Review", vol. 74, No. 7 (1992), pp. 21-26.
"Printing Guidebook for Creators, 4", issued by Genko-sha.

ART-UNIT: 262

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Peng; John K.

ASSISTANT-EXAMINER: Miller; John W.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Fay, Sharpe, Beall, Fagan, Minnich & McKee

ABSTRACT:

In order to dispatch a newspaper to subscriber households through satellite communication, a newspaper edit/dispatch system in the head office of a newspaper publishing company electronically creates each paper sheet of national news section as first newspaper data, and transmits the first newspaper data to the branch offices of the company through a communication satellite. In a newspaper edit/broadcast system installed in each of the branch offices, the received first newspaper data and second newspaper data of a local news section are combined and edited into third newspaper data, the third newspaper data are encrypted, and the sort of newspaper and the date of issue thereof are affixed to the encrypted newspaper data. Such newspaper data are broadcast through the communication satellite. In each home terminal installed in the individual subscriber households, the newspaper data broadcasted by the edit/broadcast system from the branch office are received, decrypted by the use of a key obtained beforehand, and the newspaper data having the sort of newspaper and the date of issue thereof which agree with preset subscription contents are temporarily stored. Thereafter, the stored newspaper data are read and displayed in compliance with a subscriber's request.

30 Claims, 18 Drawing figures

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

cite

L8: Entry 23 of 25 File: USPT Jan 13, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5708960 A
TITLE: Subscription newspaper dispatching system

Application Filing Date (1):
19950216

Detailed Description Text (80):
As another method, in the case where the descrambler key is received by accessing the predetermined contract center through the modem communication controller 518, the contractual contents may well be obtained together with the key and be registered as the availability information. In this case, it is favorable to employ a system in which the subscription to the newspaper is automatically charged by the access to the contract center.

Detailed Description Text (92):
In addition, such dictionary data may well be permitted to supplement terms and to revise the explanation. Here, assuming that the dictionary data file is the aggregate of records which states the explanation for the terms, the supplement or revision can be done as follows: The record of the term to be supplemented or revised is stored in the data frame similarly to the dictionary data, and this data frame is broadcast. At each home terminal 5 or portable terminal 800, the record contained in the received data frame is added to the dictionary file, or the corresponding record in the dictionary file is updated by the received record. Incidentally, a program for utilizing such dictionary data is installed in each home terminal 5 or portable terminal 800 beforehand. In accordance with the program, the home terminal 5 or portable terminal 800 accepts the designation of any term in the displayed newspaper made with the input device 507 or input pen 803, accesses the dictionary data file, and displays the corresponding explanation of the designated term in a window form as illustrated in FIG. 11.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/206

WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Wednesday, December 08, 2004

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		DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L20	L19 not l18	16
☐	L19	L16 and 705/26.ccls.	19
☐	L18	L17 and 705/26.ccls.	3
☐	L17	L16 and ((class$ or tree or propert$) same catalog)	29
☐	L16	L14 and ((suppl$ or distribut$ or sell$ or vendor$) near2 (charg$ or bill$))	134
☐	L15	L14 and ((suppl$ or distribut$ or sell$ or vendor$) with (charg$ or bill$))	134
☐	L14	L13 and (conform$ with (suppl$ or distribut$ or sell$ or vendor$))	134
☐	L13	L12 and dictionary	200
☐	L12	((suppl$ or distribut$ or sell$ or vendor$) with (dictionary or defin$ or meaning$)) and ((contract$ or licens$) with (charg$ or bill$))	877
☐	L11	((suppl$ or distribut$ or sell$ or vendor$) with (dictionary or defin$ or meaning$)) and ((contract$ or licens$) same (charg$ or bill$))	39
		DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L10	=20000725	3
☐	L9	=20000725	17220013
		DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L8	L7 and l4	25
☐	L7	L6 or l5	4818
☐	L6	709/206,218,219.ccls.	3141
☐	L5	705/26,27,22,28,29.ccls.	1784
☐	L4	L1 and ((contract$ or licens$) with (charg$ or bill$))	242
☐	L3	L1 and ((contract$ or licens$) same (charg$ or bill$))	453
☐	L2	L1 and ((contract$ or licens$) same (suppl$ or distribut$ or sell$ or vendor$))	2622
☐	L1	=20000725	112998

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Hit List

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 16 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 20030088474 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L20: Entry 1 of 16 File: PGPB May 8, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030088474
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030088474 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for an electronics and appliances supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 8, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20030080999 A1

L20: Entry 2 of 16 File: PGPB May 1, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030080999
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030080999 A1

TITLE: Method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues.

PUBLICATION-DATE: May 1, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Stone, Lucinda	Dallas	TX	US	
Dean, Michael A.	Dallas	TX	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 715/751; 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 3. Document ID: US 20030074264 A1

L20: Entry 3 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 17, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030074264
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030074264 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for low-cost fulfillment in a supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Herry	Miami	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20030074263 A1

L20: Entry 4 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 17, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030074263
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030074263 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for an office products supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20030074262 A1

L20: Entry 5 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 17, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030074262
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030074262 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for a convenience store supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 6. Document ID: US 20030069799 A1

L20: Entry 6 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030069799
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030069799 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for a chemical supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26; 707/9

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 7. Document ID: US 20030069798 A1

L20: Entry 7 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030069798
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030069798 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for supplier selection in a supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Henry	Miami	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26; 705/28

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. D

☐ 8. Document ID: US 20030069794 A1

L20: Entry 8 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030069794
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030069794 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for a supply chain identification scheme for goods

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	
Fouraker, William Vance	Miami	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/22; 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw. D

☐ 9. Document ID: US 20030069786 A1

L20: Entry 9 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030069786
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030069786 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for calendar dissemination in a supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Ekey, Diane Karen	Miami	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/14; 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 10. Document ID: US 20030069765 A1

L20: Entry 10 of 16 File: PGPB Apr 10, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030069765
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030069765 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for a bulletin board feature in a supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: April 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/7; 705/26, 707/1

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

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Terms	Documents
L19 not L18	16

Display Format: - Change Format

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Hit List

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Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 16 of 16 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 20030055734 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L20: Entry 11 of 16 File: PGPB Mar 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030055734
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030055734 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for a home products supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 12. Document ID: US 20030055709 A1

L20: Entry 12 of 16 File: PGPB Mar 20, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030055709
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030055709 A1

TITLE: System, method and computer program product for an accommodation supply chain management framework

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 20, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/10; 705/26, 705/28

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 13. Document ID: US 20030050845 A1

L20: Entry 13 of 16 File: PGPB Mar 13, 2003

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030050845
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030050845 A1

TITLE: Sypply chain management framework revenue model

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 13, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Hoffman, George Harry	Miami	FL	US	
Burk, Michael James	Miramar	FL	US	
Menninger, Anthony Frank	Miami	FL	US	
Reece, Debra Gayle	Coconut Grove	FL	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 705/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 14. Document ID: US 6829587 B2

L20: Entry 14 of 16 File: USPT Dec 7, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6829587
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6829587 B2

TITLE: Method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control the publishing of presentations to a plurality of print media venues

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 15. Document ID: US 6738750 B2

L20: Entry 15 of 16 File: USPT May 18, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6738750
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6738750 B2

TITLE: Method of using a network of computers to facilitate and control access or admission to facility, site, business, or venue

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

☐ 16. Document ID: US 6446045 B1

L20: Entry 16 of 16 File: USPT Sep 3, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6446045
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6446045 B1

TITLE: Method for using computers to facilitate and control the creating of a plurality of functions

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw D

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Terms	Documents
L19 not L18	16

Display Format: - Change Format

Previous Page Next Page Go to Doc#

Cited

9/910848

7

L8: Entry 7 of 25 File: USPT May 27, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6571282
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6571282 B1

TITLE: Block-based communication in a communication services patterns environment

DATE-ISSUED: May 27, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Bowman-Amuah; Michel K.	Colorado Springs	CO		

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Accenture LLP	Palo Alto	CA			02

APPL-NO: 09/ 387874 [PALM]
DATE FILED: August 31, 1999

PARENT-CASE:
CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is related to U.S. patent applications entitled A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR A DEVELOPMENT ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK, Ser. No. 09/387,747, and A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATION IN AN E-COMMERCE APPLICATION FRAMEWORK, Ser. No. 09/387,318, both of which are filed concurrently herewith and which are incorporated by reference in their entirety.

INT-CL: [07] G06 F 13/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 709/219; 709/203, 709/329, 707/10
US-CL-CURRENT: 709/219; 707/10, 709/203, 719/329

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 709/203, 709/217, 709/219, 709/328, 709/329, 707/10, 707/100, 707/104

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5047918	September 1991	Schwartz et al.	707/203
☐	5133075	July 1992	Risch	707/201
☐	5187787	February 1993	Skeen et al.	709/314

Cited

L8: Entry 7 of 25 File: USPT May 27, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6571282 B1
TITLE: Block-based communication in a communication services patterns environment

Application Filing Date (1):
19990831

Detailed Description Text (27):
Sun's Java language has emerged as an industry-recognized language for "programming the Internet." Sun defines Java as: "a simple, object-oriented, distributed, interpreted, robust, secure, architecture-neutral, portable, high-performance, multithreaded, dynamic, buzzword-compliant, general-purpose programming language. Java supports programming for the Internet in the form of platform-independent Java applets." Java applets are small, specialized applications that comply with Sun's Java Application Programming Interface (API) allowing developers to add "interactive content" to Web documents (e.g., simple animations, page adornments, basic games, etc.). Applets execute within a Java-compatible browser (e.g., Netscape Navigator) by copying code from the server to client. From a language standpoint, Java's core feature set is based on C++. Sun's Java literature states that Java is basically, "C++ with extensions from Objective C for more dynamic method resolution."

Detailed Description Text (228):
It is important to determine how well the product integrates with other design and development tools, presentation services (graphics, multi-media, etc.), data access services (databases and database API libraries), distribution services (distributed TP monitor), transmission services (SNA, HLLAPI, etc.), data dictionary, desktop applications, and programming languages for call-out/call-in. Additional consideration should be given to add-on and third-party products/enhancements such as specialized widgets, report writers and case tools.

Detailed Description Text (321):
Per developer costs as well as run time licensing fees, maintenance costs, support fees, and upgrade charges should be considered.

Detailed Description Text (647):
Component Object Model (COM) is a client/server object-based model, developed by Microsoft, designed to allow software components and applications to interact with each other in a uniform and standard way. The COM standard is partly a specification and partly an implementation. The specification defines mechanisms for creation of objects and communication between objects. This part of the specification is paper-based and is not dependent on any particular language or operating system. Any language can be used as long as the standard is incorporated. The implementation part is the COM library which provides a number of services that support a mechanism which allows applications to connect to each other as software objects. COM is not a software layer through which all communications between objects occur. Instead, COM serves as a broker and name space keeper to connect a client and an object, but once that connection is established, the client and object communicate directly without having the overhead of passing through a central piece of API code. Originally conceived of as a compound document architecture, COM has been evolved to a full object request broker including

recently added features for distributed object computing. DCOM (Distributed COM) contains features for extending the object model across the network using the DCE Remote Procedure Call (RPC) mechanism. In sum, COM defines how components should be built and how they should interact. DCOM defines how they should be distributed. Currently COM/DCOM is only supported on Windows-based machines. However, third-party vendors are in progress of porting this object model to other platforms such as Macintosh, UNIX, etc. FIG. 22 illustrates COM Messaging.

Detailed Description Text (843):
Below are commonly used transaction monitors: BEA TUXEDO--provides a robust middleware engine for developing and deploying business-critical client/server applications. BEA TUXEDO handles not only distributed transaction processing, but also application and the full complement of services necessary to build and run enterprise-wide applications. It enables developers to create applications that span multiple hardware platforms, databases and operating systems. IBMs CICS/6000--an application server that provides industrial-strength, online transaction processing and transaction management for mission-critical applications on both IBM and non-IBM platforms. CICS manages and coordinates all the different resources needed by applications, such as RDBMSs, files and message queues to ensure completeness and integrity of data. Transarcs Encina--implements the fundamental services for executing distributed transactions and managing recoverable data, and various Encina extended services, which expand upon the functionality of the toolkit to provide a comprehensive environment for developing and deploying distributed transaction processing. Microsofts Transaction Server (Viper)--a component-based transaction processing system for developing, deploying, and managing high performance, and scalable enterprise, Internet, and intranet server applications. Transaction Server defines an application programming model for developing distributed, component-based applications. It also provides a run-time infrastructure for deploying and managing these applications.

Detailed Description Text (943):
Two important issues driving the decision around what should be a component are software re-use and software packaging. Software re-use will primarily stem from defining components at a level at which they can be re-used within the same application and across many applications. Although re-usable components can be at any level, more often they will probably be at an object level where they are more granular. Software packaging will be driven by defining components at a level at which they can be distributed efficiently to all users when business logic changes occur. If the application is large, perhaps it is better to package the application by breaking it up into process components such as customer maintenance, sales order maintenance, etc. So when a change to one of the processes occurs, only the component which contains that process needs to be distributed to client machines, rather than the whole application. For example, a developer can create an ActiveX control that will encapsulate the Employee Maintenance Process, which includes adding new employees, updating and deleting existing employees. This ActiveX control can be a part of an overall human resource intranet application. When the functionality within the Employee Maintenance Process changes, the next time the user accesses the human resource application from the Web browser, ActiveX technology will automatically download the latest version of the ActiveX control containing the most recent update of the Employee Maintenance Process to the client machine, if the client machine does not have the latest version.

Detailed Description Text (1141):
Business Components model entities and processes at the enterprise level, and they evolve into Partitioned Business Components that are integrated into applications that operate over a network. Consequently, they serve as an excellent first step in the development of scalable, distributed enterprise applications that map closely to the business enterprise itself (i.e., the way it operates and the information that defines it).

Detailed Description Text (1174):
A component is an object that's not bound to a particular program, computer language, or implementation . . . They are the optimal building blocks for creating the next generation of distributed systems . . . Components are standalone objects that can plug-and-play across networks, applications, languages, tools, and operating systems. Distributed objects are, by definition, components . . . Unlike traditional objects, components can interoperate across languages, tools, operating systems, and networks. But components are also object-like in the sense that they support encapsulation, inheritance, and polymorphism.

Detailed Description Text (2113):
Collaborations Globally Addressable Interface--This is a pattern for making interfaces publicly available. Distributed connections to Globally Addressable Interfaces can be pooled using the Refreshable Proxy Pooling pattern. Proxy--This pattern is documented in the book "Design Patterns" by Gamma, Helm, Johnson and Vlissides. The proxy pattern is often used to communicate with server components in a distributed environment. Proxies are pooled using the Refreshable Proxy Pool pattern. Trader--The Trader service defines how distributed architectures locate components based on the types of services they provide. The allocation queue interacts with a Trader Service to allocate the correct type of proxy. Naming--The Naming Service provides a mapping between names and object references. A Naming Service could be used to store the GAI references that the Refreshable Proxy Pool pattern requires.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/219

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6606744 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Providing collaborative installation management in a network-based supply chain environment

Application Filing Date (1):
19991122

Detailed Description Text (29):
Sun's Java language has emerged as an industry-recognized language for "programming the Internet." Sun defines Java as: "a simple, object-oriented, distributed, interpreted, robust, secure, architecture-neutral, portable, high-performance, multithreaded, dynamic, buzzword-compliant, general-purpose programming language. Java supports programming for the Internet in the form of platform-independent Java applets." Java applets are small, specialized applications that comply with Sun's Java Application Programming Interface (API) allowing developers to add "interactive content" to Web documents (e.g., simple animations, page adornments, basic games, etc.). Applets execute within a Java-compatible browser (e.g., Netscape Navigator) by copying code from the server to client. From a language standpoint, Java's core feature set is based on C++. Sun's Java literature states that Java is basically, "C++ with extensions from Objective C for more dynamic method resolution."

Detailed Description Text (510):
WAF ensures that certain prerequisites necessary for a given transaction to occur are met. This includes the secure execution of any required load modules and the availability of any required, associated data. For example, required load modules and data (e.g. in the form of a method) might specify that sufficient credit from an authorized source must be confirmed as available. It might further require certain one or more load modules execute as processes at an appropriate time to ensure that such credit will be used in order to pay for user use of the content. A certain content provider might, for example, require metering the number of copies made for distribution to employees of a given software program (a portion of the program might be maintained in encrypted form and require the presence of a WAF installation to run). This would require the execution of a metering method for copying of the property each time a copy was made for another employee. This same provider might also charge fees based on the total number of different properties licensed from them by the user and a metering history of their licensing of properties might be required to maintain this information.

Detailed Description Text (553):
For example, Netscape Communications uses its Navigator/Netsite World Wide Web (WWW) browser/server pair. A buyer uses a Navigator to select a seller's Netsite server (sort of an electronic storefront), which is in turn coupled to standard application servers (back-end subsystems), e.g., a credit server or a member server for collecting demographic information on customers. These servers contain the business rules defined by the seller, e.g., what credit cards are accepted and what customer information is tracked during each sale. Some of these servers are connected to external, third-party services, e.g., the credit server to an external credit card processing network or the member server to an external demographics

processing module. The actual applications e.g., on-line publishing or catalog sales, are represented as extensions of the application servers. Equivalently, the application servers are said to be instantiated in the applications. The net result of this approach is that the business rules (from the application servers) are embedded into the applications along with the application logic or presentation.

Detailed Description Text (630):
Most software vendors currently favor licensing as the preferred method of distributing software. Licensing software provides the vendor with a certain amount of control over the distributed software which may be used to the vendor's advantage. For example, licensing software allows the vendor to prohibit unauthorized usage of the software that might facilitate unauthorized copying. In addition, licensing provides an advantageous method of providing and billing for software. Through licensing, the vendor may sell several identical copies of the same software and charge the buyer for each copy.

Detailed Description Text (646):
Although many such licenses are for indefinite periods of time, a license may also be for a limited duration and extendable, so that the entity marketing the product can charge a periodic fee (for example, annually) for use of the software product. Or use may be absolutely time-limited (for example, one-day), so that the user may evaluate the software product for possible purchase of a regular license. Since software can be copied and moved easily from one like machine to another, companies have invented methods to prevent unauthorized use of their software products. Some licensors require passwords to activate software on a particular machine. The password may be keyed to the hardware's identification number as a condition for operation of the software. Such systems can effectively lock software to a particular machine, but do not address software that is licensed for concurrent or simultaneous use. Some licensors use hardware locks that attach to a parallel printer port or a serial port on a machine; each time the software is activated, it looks for a specified code, in the hardware lock, as a condition for operation of the software. Using hardware locks resolves the problem of unauthorized moving of software among machines; however, hardware locks do not handle multiple software products on a single machine, and they require time and expense to deliver to the end user.

Detailed Description Text (647):
When computer software products are used in a network environment (which may include computers running in various roles as workstations and servers of various types linked together over a data path), additional licensing challenges are present. For example, a network may permit a user at one node (which may be a terminal or workstation, for instance) to utilize a software product running at another node (which may be the network server or even another workstation). Consequently, the terms of the single-computer type of software license might not cover the usage of the software product on the network, or worse still (from the point of view of the licensor) might actually permit such a usage without additional compensation to the licensor. One approach to network licensing is to grant permission to use the program based on all of the nodes on the network, and to require a license for each node. Then typically the license fee may be increased as the number of nodes on the network increases. Another approach bases the license fee for a software product running on a network on the total number of individual users who might actually run the software, regardless of the number of nodes either on the network or running the software product at a given time. These approaches, however, have usually required the cooperation of the licensee, because additional nodes may be added to the network, or additional users may utilize the software, without the knowledge of the licensor, who is typically not present on the premises of the licensee. The licensor may reserve the right to audit the licensee's site, but such an audit is intrusive, expensive, and may alienate potential or actual customers for licenses. Although other approaches exist under which one might charge a single fee per server or per site or per entity, often on an individually

negotiated basis, these approaches are often impractical or inflexible, in that they also typically do not take into account the possible wide variation over time in the number of nodes or users and also require reliance on licensee cooperation.

Detailed Description Text (648):
Recently it has become practical in some network environments to determine and limit the number of nodes that may access a software product at a given time, and to charge a license fee based on the maximum number of nodes that are permitted to use the software product concurrently.

Detailed Description Text (654):
WAF supports commercially secure "extended" value chain electronic agreements. WAF can be configured to support the various underlying agreements between parties that comprise this extended agreement. These agreements can define important electronic commerce considerations including: (1) security, (2) content use control, including electronic distribution, (3) privacy (regarding, for exarnple, information concerning parties described by medical, credit, tax, personal, and/or of other forms of confidential information), (4) management of financial processes, and (5) pathways of handling for electronic content, content and/or appliance control information, electronic content and/or appliance usage information and payment and/or credit.

Detailed Description Text (668):
Open outcry auction techniques, modified over time, have also found successful application in many commodity trading activities, including the buying and selling of farm produce and livestock, oil and commodities contracts, future contracts on a variety of items and--particularly germane to the present invention--fixed income securities. These trading activities focus on the buying and selling of essentially fungible items, that is, items that are without meaningful differentiation from like items on the market. For example, a bushel of wheat for February delivery is considered for sale and delivery at a price independent from its source. Similarly, a 30-year treasury bond paying a coupon rate of 8 percent and having a July 1996 issue date is indistinguishable from other 30-year treasuries having the same properties. Accordingly, the price buyers are willing to pay and sellers willing to accept defines the market price of all 30-year treasury bonds of that same vintage, allowing a source transparent application of open outcry auction trading.

Detailed Description Text (724):
MATCH WEB CONTENT TO SPECIFIC USER PROFILES Permits cross- and up-sell of products to customers based on user profile Offers personalized recommendations based on an individual's profile Targets content and advertisements based on an individual's profile Relates legacy databases and information to personal profile information Content matching rules are defined by configurable business rules Uses metadata and business rules to match content to profiles

Detailed Description Text (1169):
Use of bitmap meters (including "regular" and "wide" bitmap meters) to record usage and/or purchase of information, in conjunction with other elements of the preferred embodiment of the present invention, uniquely supports efficient maintenance of usage history for: (a) rental, (b) flat fee licensing or purchase, (c) licensing or purchase discounts based upon historical usage variables, and (d) reporting to users in a manner enabling users to determine whether a certain item was acquired, or acquired within a certain time period (without requiring the use of conventional database mechanisms, which are highly inefficient for these applications). Bitmap meter methods record activities associated with electronic appliances, properties, objects, or portions thereof, and/or administrative activities that are independent of specific properties, objects, etc., performed by a user and/or electronic appliance such that a content and/or appliance provider and/or controller of an administrative activity can determine whether a certain activity has occurred at some point, or during a certain period, in the past (for example, certain use of a

commercial electronic content product and/or appliance). Such determinations can then be used as part of pricing and/or control strategies of a content and/or appliance provider, and/or controller of an administrative activity. For example, the content provider may choose to charge only once for access to a portion of a property, regardless of the number of times that portion of the property is accessed by a user. support "launchable" content, that is content that can be provided by a content provider to an end-user, who can then copy or pass along the content to other end-user parties without requiring the direct participation of a content provider to register and/or otherwise initialize the content for use. This content goes "out of (the traditional distribution) channel" in the form of a "traveling object." Traveling objects are containers that securely carry at least some permissions information and/or methods that are required for their use (such methods need not be carried by traveling objects if the required methods will be available at, or directly available to a destination WAF installation). Certain travelling objects may be used at some or all WAF installations of a given WAF arrangement since they can make available the content control information necessary for content use without requiring the involvement of a commercial WAF value chain participant or data security administrator (e.g. a control officer or network administrator). As long as traveling object control information requirements are available at the user WAF installation secure subsystem (such as the presence of a sufficient quantity of financial credit from an authorized credit provider), at least some travelling object content may be used by a receiving party without the need to establish a connection with a remote WAF authority (until, for example, budgets are exhausted or a time content usage reporting interval has occurred). Traveling objects can travel "out-of-channel," allowing, for example, a user to give a copy of a traveling object whose content is a software program, a movie or a game, to a neighbor, the neighbor being able to use the traveling object if appropriate credit (e.g. an electronic clearinghouse account from a clearinghouse such as VISA or AT&T) is available. Similarly, electronic information that is generally available on an Internet, or a similar network, repository might be provided in the form of a traveling object that can be downloaded and subsequently copied by the initial downloader and then passed along to other parties who may pass the object on to additional parties. provide very flexible and extensible user identification according to individuals, installations, by groups such as classes, and by function and hierarchical identification employing a hierarchy of levels of client identification (for example, client organization ID, client department ID, client network ID, client project ID, and client employee ID, or any appropriate subset of the above). provide a general purpose, secure, component based content control and distribution system that functions as a foundation transaction operating system environment that employs executable code pieces crafted for transaction control and auditing. These code pieces can be reused to optimize efficiency in creation and operation of trusted, distributed transaction management arrangements. WAF supports providing such executable code in the form of "atomic" load modules and associated data. Many such load modules are inherently configurable, aggregatable, portable, and extensible and singularly, or in combination (along with associated data), run as control methods under the WAF transaction operating environment. WAF can satisfy the requirements of widely differing electronic commerce and data security applications by, in part, employing this general purpose transaction management foundation to securely process WAF transaction related control methods. Control methods are created primarily through the use of one or more of said executable, reusable load module code pieces (normally in the form of executable object components) and associated data. The component nature of control methods allows the present invention to efficiently operate as a highly configurable content control system. Under the present invention, content control models can be iteratively and asynchronously shaped, and otherwise updated to accommodate the needs of WAF participants to the extent that such shaping and otherwise updating conforms to constraints applied by a WAF application, if any (e.g., whether new component assemblies are accepted and, if so, what certification requirements exist for such component assemblies or whether any or certain participants may shape any or certain control information by

selection amongst optional control information (permissions record) control methods. This iterative (or concurrent) multiple participant process occurs as a result of the submission and use of secure, control information components (executable code such as load modules and/or methods, and/or associated data). These components may be contributed independently by secure communication between each control information influencing WAF participant's WAF installation and may require certification for use with a given application, where such certification was provided by a certification service manager for the WAF arrangement who ensures secure interoperability and/or reliability (e.g., bug control resulting from interaction) between appliances and submitted control methods. The transaction management control functions of a WAF electronic appliance transaction operating environment interact with non-secure transaction management operating system functions to properly direct transaction processes and data related to electronic information security, usage control, auditing, and usage reporting. WAF provides the capability to manages resources related to secure WAF content and/or appliance control information execution and data storage. facilitate creation of application and/or system functionality under WAF and to facilitate integration into electronic appliance environments of load modules and methods created under the present invention. To achieve this, WAF employs an Application Programmer's Interface (API) and/or a transaction operating system (such as a ROS) programming language with incorporated functions, both of which support the use of capabilities and can be used to efficiently and tightly integrate WAF functionality into commercial and user applications. support user interaction through: (a) "Pop-Up" applications which, for example, provide messages to users and enable users to take specific actions such as approving a transaction, (b) stand-alone WAF applications that provide administrative environments for user activities such as: end-user preference specifications for limiting the price per transaction, unit of time, and/or session, for accessing history information concerning previous transactions, for reviewing financial information such as budgets, expenditures (e.g. detailed and/or summary) and usage analysis information, and (c) WAF aware applications which, as a result of the use of a WAF API and/or a transaction management (for example, ROS based) programming language embeds WAF "awareness" into commercial or internal software (application programs, games, etc.) so that WAF user control information and services are seamlessly integrated into such software and can be directly accessed by a user since the underlying functionality has been integrated into the commercial software's native design. For example, in a WAF aware word processor application, a user may be able to "print" a document into a WAF content container object, applying specific control information by selecting from amongst a series of different menu templates for different purposes (for example, a confidential memo template for internal organization purposes may restrict the ability to "keep," that is to make an electronic copy of the memo). employ "templates" to ease the process of configuring capabilities of the present invention as they relate to specific industries or businesses. Templates are applications or application add-ons under the present invention. Templates support the efficient specification and/or manipulation of criteria related to specific content types, distribution approaches, pricing mechanisms, user interactions with content and/or administrative activities, and/or the like. Given the very large range of capabilities and configurations supported by the present invention, reducing the range of configuration opportunities to a manageable subset particularly appropriate for a given business model allows the full configurable power of the present invention to be easily employed by "typical" users who would be otherwise burdened with complex programming and/or configuration design responsibilities template applications can also help ensure that WAF related processes are secure and optimally bug free by reducing the risks associated with the contribution of independently developed load modules, including unpredictable aspects of code interaction between independent modules and applications, as well as security risks associated with possible presence of viruses in such modules. WAF, through the use of templates, reduces typical user configuration responsibilities to an appropriately focused set of activities including selection of method types (e.g. functionality) through menu choices such as multiple choice,

icon selection, and/or prompting for method parameter data (such as identification information, prices, budget limits, dates, periods of time, access rights to specific content, etc.) that supply appropriate and/or necessary data for control information purposes. By limiting the typical (non-programming) user to a limited subset of configuration activities whose general configuration environment (template) has been preset to reflect general requirements corresponding to that user, or a content or other business model can very substantially limit difficulties associated with content containerization (including placing initial control information on content), distribution, client administration, electronic agreement implementation, end-user interaction, and clearinghouse activities, including associated interoperability problems (such as conflicts resulting from security, operating system, and/or certification incompatibilities). Use of appropriate WAF templates can assure users that their activities related to content WAF containerization, contribution of other control information, communications, encryption techniques and/or keys, etc. will be in compliance with specifications for their distributed WAF arrangement. WAF templates constitute preset configurations that can normally be reconfigurable to allow for new and/or modified templates that reflect adaptation into new industries as they evolve or to reflect the evolution or other change of an existing industry. For example, the template concept may be used to provide individual, overall frameworks for organizations and individuals that create, modify, market, distribute, consume, and/or otherwise use movies, audio recordings and live performances, magazines, telephony based retail sales, catalogs, computer software, information data bases, multimedia, commercial communications, advertisements, market surveys, infomercials, games, CAD/CAM services for numerically controlled machines, and the like. As the context surrounding these templates changes or evolves, template applications provided under the present invention may be modified to meet these changes for broad use, or for more focused activities. A given WAF participant may have a plurality of templates available for different tasks. A party that places content in its initial WAF container may have a variety of different, configurable templates depending on the type of content and/or business model related to the content. An end-user may have different configurable templates that can be applied to different document types (e-mail, secure internal documents, database records, etc.) and/or subsets of users (applying differing general sets of control information to different bodies of users, for example, selecting a list of users who may, under certain preset criteria, use a certain document). Of course, templates may, under certain circumstances have fixed control information and not provide for user selections or parameter data entry. support plural, different control models regulating the use and/or auditing of either the same specific copy of electronic information content and/or differently regulating different copies (occurrences) of the same electronic information content. Differing models for billing, auditing, and security can be applied to the same piece of electronic information content and such differing sets of control information may employ, for control purposes, the same, or differing, granularities of electronic information control increments. This includes supporting variable control information for budgeting and auditing usage as applied to a variety of predefined increments of electronic information, including employing a variety of different budgets and/or metering increments for a given electronic information deliverable for: billing units of measure, credit limit, security budget limit and security content metering increments, and/or market surveying and customer profiling content metering increments. For example, a CD-ROM disk with a database of scientific articles might be in part billed according to a formula based on the number of bytes decrypted, number of articles containing said bytes decrypted, while a security budget might limit the use of said database to no more than 5% of the database per month for users on the wide area network it is installed on. provide mechanisms to persistently maintain trusted content usage and reporting control information through both a sufficiently secure chain of handling of content and content control information and through various forms of usage of such content wherein said persistence of control may survive such use. Persistence of control includes the ability to extract information from a WAF container object by creating a new container whose contents are at least in part secured and that

contains both the extracted content and at least a portion of the control information which control information of the original container and/or are at least in part produced by control information of the original container for this purpose and/or WAF installation control information stipulates should persist and/or control usage of content in the newly formed container. Such control information can continue to manage usage of container content if the container is "embedded" into another WAF managed object, such as an object which contains plural embedded WAF containers, each of which contains content derived (extracted) from a different source. enables users, other value chain participants (such as clearinghouses and government agencies), and/or user organizations, to specify preferences or requirements related to their use of electronic content and/or appliances. Content users, such as end-user customers using commercially distributed content (games, information resources, software programs, etc.), can define, if allowed by senior control information, budgets, and/or other control information, to manage their own internal use of content. Uses include, for example, a user setting a limit on the price for electronic documents that the user is willing to pay without prior express user authorization, and the user establishing the character of metering information he or she is willing to allow to be collected (privacy protection). This includes providing the means for content users to protect the privacy of information derived from their use of a WAF installation and content and/or appliance usage auditing. In particular, WAF can prevent information related to a participant's usage of electronic content from being provided to other parties without the participant's tacit or explicit agreement. provide mechanisms that allow control information to "evolve" and be modified according, at least in part, to independently, securely delivered further control information. Said control information may include

Detailed Description Text (1228):
One definition of eCommerce is: `A commercial exchange of value between an enterprise and an external entity--either an upstream supplier, a partner, or a down-stream customer--over a universal, ubiquitous electronic medium.`

Detailed Description Text (1231):
The eCaf defines a supporting middle layer between basic Internet or Netcentric enabled products (eCommerce Package Software) and the technical infrastructure (Enabling Technology) needed to develop eCommerce-enabled web sites based on a business-specific selling model (eCommerce Selling Models). Note that eCaf just covers the middle layer.

Detailed Description Text (1573):
The RMI specification does not define any security features for distributed transactions. In order to secure the transfer of information between hosts located in different address spaces, some security features need to be added to the specification.

Detailed Description Text (1663):
Another benefit of the bandwidth market is its handling of contracts. To allow the market to operate efficiently, bandwidth could be packaged and traded as contracts. In order to package bandwidth, it may be necessary for the bandwidth market to define products. These products are based on a combination of bandwidth (or cell counts), location, service level guarantees, time of day, duration, and other factors. Although establishing these structures is a complex task, it is much easier for the bandwidth market to go through the steps of defining these packages once, rather than distributors worrying about them every time that they negotiate with other providers. This simplifies the sales process dramatically.

Detailed Description Text (1664):
Once a contract has been purchased, the DVNS issues a Contract ID to its customer's CPE during call setup. In addition to defining bandwidth, service level guarantees, and duration, the contract also determines who pays for the call (e.g. calling

party pays, collect call, etc.). As the contract is purchased at an agreed upon price, this price provides rating information that can be used for billing purposes. When the contract is executed, the CPE reports usage data back to the DVNS. This usage data includes the Contract ID, allowing the DVNS or a settlements process to correlate the call back to the original transaction. As the contract is recorded at the time of the transaction, this information could be forwarded to the distributors, the bandwidth provider, and a clearinghouse for processing. This simplifies the revenue allocation process, by providing clear information for rating, billing, and settling the call.

Detailed Description Text (1707):
Another advantage of bandwidth contracts are their ability to support hot billing. By requiring a contract in order to complete a call, the DVNS could take advantage of pricing information inherent in the agreement. If the DVNS forwards this pricing information along with the contract to the CPE, this would allow the CPE to notify the user on a real-time basis how much they have spent during the call. In addition, because the rating information accompanies the bandwidth contract, the DVNS can calculate the cost of the service and debit the user immediately.

Detailed Description Text (1719):
Optionally, the usage data may be correlated with corresponding terms via a contract identifier (Contract ID as discussed above) associated with the usage data. The contract identifier would allow the DVNS or a settlements process to correlate the use of bandwidth back to the original transaction to ensure that the proper party is being billed.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
705/26

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L8: Entry 24 of 25 File: USPT Aug 1, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5438508
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5438508 A

TITLE: License document interchange format for license management system

DATE-ISSUED: August 1, 1995

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APPL-NO: 08/ 304632 [PALM]
DATE FILED: September 12, 1994

PARENT-CASE:
This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/723,456, filed Jun. 28, 1991 now abandoned.

INT-CL: [06] G06 F 17/40, H04 L 9/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 364/401; 380/4
US-CL-CURRENT: 705/8; 705/26, 705/59

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 364/401, 364/402, 364/406, 380/4, 380/25, 380/23

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
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ART-UNIT: 231

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: McElheny, Jr.; Donald E.

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Fisher; Arthur W. Ross; Gary E.

ABSTRACT:

A distributed computer system employs a license management system to account for software product usage. A management policy having a variety of alternative styles and contexts is provided. Each licensed product upon start-up makes a call to a license server to check on whether usage is permitted, and the license server checks a database of the licenses, called product use authorizations, that it administers. If the particular use requested is permitted, a grant is returned to the requesting user node. The product use authorization is structured to define a license management policy allowing a variety of license alternatives by values called "style", "context", "duration" and "usage requirements determination method". The license administration may be delegated by the license server to a subsection of the organization, by creating another license management facility duplicating the main facility. The license server must receive a license document (a product use authorization) from an issuer of licenses, where a license document generator is provided. A mechanism is provided for one user node to make a call to use a software product located on another user node; this is referred to as a "calling card", by which a user node obtains permission to make a procedure call to use a program on another node. A management interface allows a license manager at a server to modify the license documents in the database maintained by the server, within the restraints imposed by the license, to make delegations, assignments, etc. The license documents are maintained in a standard format referred to as a license document interchange format so the management system is portable and can be used by all adhering software vendors. A feature of the database management is the use of a filter function.

26 Claims, 46 Drawing figures

Previous Doc Next Doc Go to Doc#

L8: Entry 24 of 25 File: USPT Aug 1, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5438508 A
TITLE: License document interchange format for license management system

Application Filing Date (1):
19940912

Brief Summary Text (10):
Distributed computing systems present additional licensing issues. A distributed system includes a number of processor nodes tied together in a network of servers and clients. Each node is a processor which may execute programs locally, and may also execute programs or features (subparts of programs) via the network. A program executing on one node may make remote procedure calls to procedures or programs on other nodes. In this case, some provision need be made for defining a license permitting a program to be executed in a distributed manner rather than separately on a single CPU, short of granting a license for execution on all nodes of a network.

Brief Summary Text (17):
A proposed client/server licensing method provides yet another example of a problem which could be solved by transitive licensing. Typically, a client is only used by one user at a time, while a server can support an arbitrary number of clients depending on the level of client activity and the capacity of the machine which is supporting the server. While traditionally, server/client applications have been licensed according to the number of clients that a server could potentially support, this may not be the most appropriate method for licensing when the alternatives afforded by the invention are considered. The business model for the proposed client/server method requires that each client be individually licensed and no explicit licensing of servers is required to support properly licensed clients. Such a licensing scheme makes it possible to charge customers only for the specific number of clients they purchase. Additionally, it means that a single client can make use of more than one server without increasing the total cost of the system. The solution to this transitive licensing problem would be to provide a mechanism that would allow the clients to obtain license unit allocations and then pass a "proof" of that allocation to any servers they may wish to use. Servers would then support any clients whose proofs could be verified to be valid. On the other hand, if a client that had not received a proof of allocation attempted to use a server, the server would obtain a license allocation for that client session prior to performing any services. Such a solution has not been heretofore available.

Brief Summary Text (26):
The product use authorization is structured to define a license management policy allowing a variety of license alternatives by components called "style", "context", "duration" and "usage requirements determination method". The style may be allocative or consumptive. An allocative style means the units of the license may be allocated temporarily to a user when a request is received, then returned to the pool when the user is finished, so the units may be reused when another user makes a request. A consumptive style means the units are deducted from an available pool when a user node makes a valid request, and "consumed", not to be returned for reuse. The context value defines the context in which the use is to be allowed,

such as on a particular network, by a particular type of CPU, by a particular user name, by a particular process, etc. The duration value (used in conjunction with the style component) concerns the time when the license units are to be deducted from the available pool of units, whether at the time of request, after a use is completed, etc. A usage requirements determination method may be specified to define or provide information concerning the number of license units charged in response to a license request from a user node; for example, some CPU platforms may be charged a larger number of license units than others. A table may be maintained of usage requirements, and the determination method may specify how to access the table, for example. The important point is that the user node (thus the software product) can only make a request, identifying itself by user, platform, process, etc., and the license management facility calculates whether or not the license can be granted (that is, units are available for allocation), without the user node having access to any of the license data or calculation. There is a central facility, the license server, storing the license documents, and, upon request, telling the licensed products whether they can operate under the license terms.

Brief Summary Text (31):
The license document interchange format is an important feature, in that it allows the license management system to be used with a wide variety of software products from different vendors, so long as all follow the defined format. The format uses data structures that are defined by international standards.

Detailed Description Text (28):
Some examples will illustrate potential uses for the row selector attribute. A customer may only want to pay for the use of a product during one or two months of the year; the product may be FORTRAN and the reason for this request may be that the company has a fairly stable set of FORTRAN subroutines that are given regular "annual maintenance" only during the months of May and June. To handle this customer's needs, the FORTRAN product would generate an application subcontext which would contain a value representing the month of the year. Then, a LURT table would be defined with twelve rows, one for each month of the year. In some column, probably column A, a negative one (-1) would be placed in each month except for May and June. These two months would contain some positive number. The product use authorization would then have a LURDM field specifying a LURT for use to determine the units requirement, and would name this custom LURT table. The effect would be that the PUA could only be used during the months of May and June since negative one is interpreted by license managers to mean "use not authorized." This mechanism could also be used to do "time of day" charging. Perhaps charging fewer units per use at night than during the day. Also, if a subcontext was used that contained a year value, a type of license would be provided that varied in its unit requirements as time passed. For instance, it might start by costing 10-units per use in 1991 but then cost one unit less every year as time passed, eventually getting to the point where the unit requirement was zero.

Detailed Description Text (32):
Another example is variable pricing within a group. One of the problems with a "group" license is that there is only one unit requirements field on the PUA for a group. Thus, all members of the group share a single unit requirement. However, in those cases were all members of the group can be appropriately licensed with a constant unit requirement yet it is desired to charge different amounts for the use of each group member, a LURT can be built that has rows defined for each group member. The row selector for such a group would be the standard platform subcontext "product name."

Detailed Description Text (107):
A license delegation, as shown in a syntax diagram of FIG. 24, is used to delegate the right to manage license data. Such delegations are created by the licensee (by the license manager), if authorized by the issuer 28. A backup delegation, also shown in FIG. 24, is used by one license management facility to authorize another

to manage the delegated rights in the case that the delegating license manager is not running. The delegated-units field specifies the number of units whose management is being delegated; this may only be specified when a product use authorization is being delegated. Delegation-distribution-control defines the mechanisms by which the distribution and refreshing of the delegation will be accomplished. Delegatee-execution-constraints identifies any constraints which are placed on the execution-context of the Delegatee; these constraints are applied in addition to those which are a part of the delegated License Data. Assignment-list identifies any assignments of the delegated units that must be respected by the delegatee. Delegated-data stores a copy of the LicenseData received from the issuer that is the subject of the delegation; the delegated data is not provided when the LicenseDelegation element is included in a DelegationList.

Detailed Description Text (114):
The distribution control element defines the mechanism that will be used for distributing the subject delegation and records some status information concerning the distribution of that delegation. A syntax diagram of the distribution control element is shown in FIG. 31. Distribution-method identifies the means by which the delegation will be distributed, and the alternatives are refresh-distribution, initial=distribution-only, and manual-distribution. Refresh-distribution means the license manager shall be responsible for the initial distribution of the delegation and for ensuring that refresh delegations are properly distributed. Initial-distribution-only means the license manager shall be responsible for the initial distribution of the delegation, however, distribution of refresh delegations will be made by some other means. Manual-distribution means the distribution of the delegation will be under the control of some other mechanism (perhaps a license asset manager). Current-start-date is the time that the last successful initial or refresh delegation distribution was performed. Current-end-date identifies the last date on which the most recent delegation distribution was performed. Refresh-interval identifies the period of time between attempts to refresh the delegation; the refresh-interval may not be longer than the maximum-delegation-period and should normally be less than that in order to ensure that refresh delegations are distributed prior to the expiration of the previous delegations that they are replacing. Retry-interval identifies the amount of time to wait for an unsuccessful distribution attempt to try again. Maximum-retry-count identifies the maximum number of times that an unsuccessful distribution attempt may be retried. Retries-attempted records the number of unsuccessful retry attempts which have been made since the last successful initial or refresh delegation distribution was performed.

Detailed Description Text (119):
The management constraints element is shown in a syntax diagram in FIG. 35. The management-context field specifies a list of zero or more partial context names which identify the specific contexts within which the license data may be managed. If no management contexts are specified, the license data may be managed within any context controlled by the licensee. The contexts used in specifying Management Context Constraints may only contain the Network, Domain, and Node subcontexts. Specifying a list of management contexts does not effect whether or not the license data can be used within other contexts. For example, unless otherwise restricted, license data with a specified management context can be remotely accessed from or delegated to other nodes in a network. The management-scope field defines the maximum permitted size of the license management domain within which the license data may be managed or distributed, these being single-platform, management-domain, or entire-network. Single-platform constrains the license management domain for the subject license data to be no larger than a single platform. Management-domain constrains the license management domain for the subject license data to be no larger than a single management domain. Entire-network constrains the license management domain for the subject license data to be no larger than a single wide area network; that network which contains the platform on which the license units were initially loaded. Although technology may not exist to detect the

interorganizational boundaries of a wide area network (i.e., what is on the Internet as opposed to being on a company's own network), the assumption is that interorganization and internetwork sharing of licenses will normally be considered a violation of license terms and conditions. The backup-permitted field indicates if the Issuer has authorized the use of backup delegations for this data. Delegation-permitted indicates if the Issuer has authorized the licensee to delegate this data. Maximum-delegation-period identifies the longest interval during which a delegation may be valid; by default, delegations have a life of 72-hours.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
705/26

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ALW 12/8/04

09/910848

JPO 7/25/00

Results of Search in db for:
SPEC/"supplier dictionary" AND SPEC/conform: 0 patents.

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Refine Search | SPEC/"supplier dictionary" AND SPEC/hierarchy

Results of Search in db for:
(SPEC/"supplier dictionary" AND SPEC/hierarchy): 0 patents.

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Refine Search | SPEC/"supplier dictionary" AND (SPEC/contract OR

Results of Search in db for:
(SPEC/"supplier dictionary" AND (SPEC/contract OR SPEC/license)): 0 patents

Results of Search in 1976 to present db for:
((SPEC/dictionary AND SPEC/charge) AND (SPEC/contract OR SPEC/license)): 221 patents.

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
catalog$ and database and order$ and level$	11

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
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IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L13

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Search History

DATE: Monday, June 28, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L13	catalog$ and database and order$ and level$	11	L13
	DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L12	catalog$ and satabase and order$ and level$	0	L12
	DB=EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
L11	catalog$ and dictionary and order$ and level$	1	L11
L10	(conform$ same (degree or level$)) and (license same (degree or level$)) and order$	0	L10
L9	(conform$ same (degree or level$)) and (license with (degree or level$)) and order$	0	L9
	DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
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L7	(conform$ with (degree or level$)) and (license with (degree or level$)) and order$	0	L7
L6	(conform$ with (degree or level$)) and (license with level$) and order$	0	L6
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L5	(conform$ with (degree or level$)) and (license with level$) and order$	1	L5
L4	(conform$ same level) and (license with level) and order$	3	L4
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L3	(conform$ with level) and (license with level) and order$	0	L3
DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L2	(conform$ with level) and (license with level) and order$	1	L2
L1	6363363.pn. or 6026379.pn.	2	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Search Notes

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
09/910,848	ITO, SATOSHI	
Examiner	**Art Unit**	
CUONG H. NGUYEN	3625	

SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
705	26,27	6/25/2004	CHN
705	22,28-29	6/25/2004	CHN
G06F	17/60	6/25/2004	CHN
709	206	6/27/2004	CHN
709	218-219	6/27/2004	CHN

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

SEARCH NOTES (INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)		
	DATE	EXMR
WEST/DERWENT	6/25/2004	CHN
Consulted Jeff. Smith on claim 15	6/26/2004	CHN
Internet search http://www.findarts.com	6/26/2004	CHN
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Bills AND Fees & charges

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1. **A trivial pursuit ; Ben Schott's exquisite compendia of fascinating facts have become required reading for idlers everywhere. But is there more to the maestro of miscellany? John Walsh finds out; [First Edition]**
   John Walsh. **The Independent.** London (UK): Oct 18, 2004. p. 6.7
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2. **VULGAR TONGUES: CANTING DICTIONARIES AND THE LANGUAGE OF THE PEOPLE IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY BRITAIN**
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3. **THE PORTRAYAL OF LIBRARIANS IN OBITUARIES AT THE END OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY**
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5. **Adjectives and the work of modernism in an age of celebrity**
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6. **"Once only imagined": An interview with Morris Eaves, Robert N Essick, and Joseph Viscomi**
   Kari Kraus. **Studies in Romanticism.** Boston: Summer 2002. Vol. 41, Iss. 2; p. 143 (58 pages)
   Full text | Page Image - PDF | Abstract

7. **Path to enlightenment**
Cindi Howson. **Intelligent Enterprise.** San Mateo: Apr 16, 2002. Vol. 5, Iss. 7; p. 40 (6 pages)
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8. **Mary Frith, Alias Moll Cutpurse, in life and literature**
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10. **"Who's in, who's out": The cultural poetics of archival exclusion**
David Greetham. **Studies in the Literary Imagination.** Atlanta: Spring 1999. Vol. 32, Iss. 1; p. 1 (28 pages)
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12. **Necrobibliography: Books in the spirit world**
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13. **Reference structures: Stagnation, progress, and future challenges**
Jane Greenberg. **Information Technology and Libraries.** Chicago: Sep 1997. Vol. 16, Iss. 3; p. 108 (12 pages)
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14. **A distant mirror: The story of libraries in South Africa**
Lor, Peter Johan. **Daedalus.** Boston: Fall 1996. Vol. 125, Iss. 4; p. 235 (31 pages)
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16. **I've got a little list**
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17. **Learning from the Net**
Tenner, Edward. **The Wilson Quarterly.** Washington: Summer 1994. Vol. 18, Iss. 3; p. 18
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Abstract

19. **Back Material 3 -- No Title**
The Journal of Asian Studies (pre-1986). Ann Arbor: Sep 1970. p. 1 (208 pages)
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20. **Back Material 2 -- No Title**
The Journal of Asian Studies (pre-1986). Ann Arbor: Sep 1967. Vol. 26, Iss. 5; p. 1 (219 pages)
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21. **Other 1 -- No Title**
The International Executive (pre-1986). New York: Spring 1966. Vol. 8, Iss. 2; p. 23 (34 pages)
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22. **Back Material 1 -- No Title**
American Documentation (pre-1986). Washington: Oct 1965. Vol. 16, Iss. 4; p. 343 (38 pages)
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23. **Back Material 1 -- No Title**
American Documentation (pre-1986). Washington: Jan 1965. Vol. 16, Iss. 1; p. 41 (26 pages)
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24. **Back Material 1 -- No Title**
American Documentation (pre-1986). Washington: Jul 1964. Vol. 15, Iss. 3; p. 231 (16 pages)
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25. **Back Material 1 -- No Title**
American Documentation (pre-1986). Washington: Jan 1964. Vol. 15, Iss. 1; p. 53 (23 pages)
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26. **Research in Problems of Scientific InformationRetrospect and Prospect; Introduction**
VERNER W CLAPP. **American Documentation (pre-1986).** Washington: Jan 1963. Vol. 14, Iss. 1; p. 1 (9 pages)
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The Journal of Asian Studies (pre-1986). Ann Arbor: Sep 1961. Vol. 20, Iss. 5; p. 587 (175 pages)
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28. **A DICTIONARY OF DOCUMENTATION TERMS; Kommos**
FRANK S WAGNER JR. **American Documentation (pre-1986).** Washington: Apr 1960. Vol. 11, Iss. 2; p. 102 (18 pages)
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29. **THE DUALITY CONCEPT IN SUBJECT ANALYSIS; SUMMARY**
JACK C MORRIS. **American Documentation (pre-1986).** Washington: Aug 1954. Vol. 5, Iss. 3; p. 117 (30 pages)
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